UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/707,309	11/06/2000	Devendra Kalra	51309	9427

23838	7590	05/05/2005

KENYON & KENYON
1500 K STREET, N.W., SUITE 700
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

EXAMINER
SHORTLEDGE, THOMAS E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2654	

DATE MAILED: 05/05/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07 December 2004</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-28</u> is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-28</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments filed December 7, 2004 have been fully considered but

they are not persuasive. These arguments have been answered in the following

expanded version of the previous rejections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3.   Claim 1,3,4,8,18-20, 22, 23, 27, and 28 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Lakritz (6,623,529).

        As to claim 1, Lakritz teaches:

        a method of creating a document on a computing device (a computer application

that is able to update the language information of a document, col. 3, lines 25-31).

initializing the computing device with initialization data including font data

(recently accessed localized content is initially loaded into a Cache, where the visitor

informs the browser of the proper font needed, col. 4, lines 10-11, and 16-18);

receiving input text in the computing device to initiate the document creation

process (visitor module intercepts input text, col. 4, lines 20-21)

based on the input text, determining whether the initialization data includes the

font data to create the document on the computing device (the content loaded into the

cache will be used if similar requests are presented, the browser is able to download the

font if the needed font is not present, and it would be inherent since the browser is able

to download a needed font, the browser is then able to determine if a font is needed.,

col. 4, lines 11-13, and 15-20.)

loading extended data including more font data to the computing device from a

data storage location if the computing device cannot create the document with the

initialization data, wherein the extended data alone or in combination with the

initialization data are used to crate the document, wherein the document allows for the

display of the input text, (if the appropriate content is not found in the cache, then the

appropriate content is loaded through the web server and stored for future reference,

the browser is able to download the needed the font to properly display the text, where

the content is then applied to the document. (col. 4, lines 55-63)).

As to claim 3, Lakritz teaches dynamically loading the extended data during the text-inputting step (dynamically inserting templates to use in combination to increase the efficiency of the translation process, col. 6, lines 58-65).

As to claim 4, Lakritz teaches inputting text using a first language and downloading data that corresponds to a second language (process of localizing documents or web sites by adjusting their language content of the web site or document, col. 3, lines 27-31. It would be inherent that the process of localizing the language content of a document would include a document in a first language and data that translates the document to the second language).

As to claim 8, Lakritz teaches the first language comprises English and the second language comprises non-English (translating the word string from English to Japanese, col. 8 lines 12-20).

As to claim 18, Lakritz teaches:

a method of creating an electronic document on a computing device (a computer application that is able to update the language information of a document, col. 3, lines 25-31).

receiving input text in the computing device (recently accessed localized content is initially loaded into a Cache, where the visitor informs the browser of the proper font needed, col. 4, lines 10-11, and 16-18);

based on the input text, determining whether the computing device has font data

stored therein to create the document and if so, creating the document for displaying the

input text (the content loaded into the cache will be used if similar requests are

presented, the browser is able to download the font if the needed font is not present,

and it would be inherent since the browser is able to download a needed font, the

browser is then able to determine if a font is needed., col. 4, lines 11-13, and 15-20.)

downloading extended data including more font data to the computing device

from a data storage location when the computing device does not have the font data

stored therein to create the document; and creating the document using the extended

data, wherein the document allows for the display of the input text (if the appropriate

content is not found in the cache, then the appropriate content is loaded through the

web server and stored for future reference, the browser is able to download the needed

the font to properly display the text, where the content is then applied to the document.

(col. 4, lines 55-63)).

As to claim 19, Lakritz teaches downloading the extended data is performed in a

sequential manner (creating the document template occurs in two sequential steps, col.

6, line 65).

As to claim 20, Lakritz teaches downloading the extended data is performed in a

periodical manner (the font type for creation is downloaded after the request is

compared to the cache, and new content is found if needed. This is a process that occurs during each translation, making it inherently periodic, col. 5, lines 55-64).

As to claim 22, Lakritz teaches dynamically downloading the extended data during the text-inputting step (the information is dynamically inserted from an external glossary when the composite document is presented in the browser, col. 6, lines 58-64).

As to claim 23, Lakritz teaches inputting text using a first language and downloading data that corresponds to a second language (process of localizing documents or web sites by adjusting their language content of the web site or document, col. 3, lines 27-31. It would be inherent that the process of localizing the language content of a document would include a document in a first language and data that translates the document to the second language).

As to claim 27, Lakritz teaches the first language comprises English and the second language comprises non-English (translating from English to Japanese, col. 8, lines 4-15).

As to claim 28, Lakritz teaches:

a method of creating a document on a computing device (a computer application that is able to update the language information of a document, col. 3, lines 25-31).

receiving input text in the computing device to initiate the document creation

process (recently accessed localized content is initially loaded into a Cache, where the

visitor informs the browser of the proper font needed, col. 4, lines 10-11, and 16-18);

based on the input text, determining whether initialization data that includes font

data, if loaded, to create the document on the computing device, where in displaying the

document includes displaying the input text (the content loaded into the cache will be

used if similar requests are presented, the browser is able to download the font if the

needed font is not present, and it would be inherent since the browser is able to

download a needed font, the browser is then able to determine if a font is needed., col.

4, lines 11-13, and 15-20.)

loading extended data including more font data to the computing device from a

data storage location if the computing device cannot create the document with the

initialization data, wherein the extended data alone or in combination with the

initialization data are used to create the document, wherein the document allows for the

display of the input text (if the appropriate content is not found in the cache, then the

appropriate content is loaded through the web server and stored for future reference,

the browser is able to download the needed the font to properly display the text, where

the content is then applied to the document for display (col. 4, lines 55-63)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 2, 5 —, 7, 9-16, 21, and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Lakritz as applied to claims 1, 4, 9, 18 and 23 above, in view of

Davis et al. (5,432,948).

As to claim 2, Lakritz does not teach discarding undesired data from the

computing device after creating the document.

However, Davis et al. teach eliminating all the matching rules where there is

another matching rule that is strictly better (col. 7 lines 38-40).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the information

discarding technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to

automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines

20-22).

As to claim 5, Lakritz does not teach displaying the document on a monitor in the second language.

However, Davis et al. teach displaying translations from Roman to Japanese, Russian, Greek, Arabic, Devanagari (Hindi), and Hebrew (col. 4, lines 28-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the translation technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 6, Lakritz et al. does not teach the first language comprises a Roman language and the second language comprises a non-Roman language.

However, Davis et al. teach providing translations from Roman to Japanese, Russian, Greek, Arabic, Devanagari (Hindi), and Hebrew (col. 4, lines 28-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the translation technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 7, Lakritz et al. does not teach the first language comprises a non-Roman language and the second language comprises a Roman language.

However, Davis et al. teach translation from foreign to native script where the languages can be Roman, Japanese, Russian, Greek, Arabic, Devanagari (Hindi), and Hebrew (col. 4, lines 64-65, and col. 4, lines 28-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the translation technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 9, Lakritz teaches:

a method of creating a document on a computing device (a computer application that is able to update the language information of a document, col. 3, lines 25-31).

initializing the computing device with initialization data including font data (recently accessed localized content is initially loaded into a Cache, where the visitor informs the browser of the proper font needed, col. 4, lines 10-11, and 16-18);

receiving input text in the computing device to initiate the document creation process (visitor module intercepts input text, col. 4, lines 20-21)

determining whether the computing device can create the document with the initialization data, based on the input text (the content loaded into the cache will be used if similar requests are presented, the browser is able to download the font if the needed font is not present, and it would be inherent since the browser is able to download a needed font, the browser is then able to determine if a font is needed., col. 4, lines 11-13, and 15-20.)

loading extended data including more font data to the computing device from a

data storage location if the computing device cannot create the document with the

initialization data, and creating the document displaying the input text with the extended

data alone or in combination wit the initialization data, wherein the document allows for

the display of the input text, (if the appropriate content is not found in the cache, then

the appropriate content is loaded through the web server and stored for future

reference, the browser is able to download the needed the font to properly display the

text, where the content is then applied to the document for display. (col. 4, lines 55-63)).

Lakritz does not teach of a computer system.

However, Davis et al. teaches of a computer system with a permanent and

temporary storage device, a connection t a network, a display device, and a input

device for data-processing (Fig. 1, elements 10,16,14,18,20,34, and 36).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art at the time of

the invention to combine the translation method of Lakritz et al. with the computer

system of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user

specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 10, Lakritz does not teach displaying the document on a monitor.

However, Davis et al. teaches of a displaying the transliteration operation on the

user's display (col. 10, lines 5-7).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art at the time of

the invention to combine the translation method of Lakritz et al. with the computer

system of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user

specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 11, Lakritz does not teach discarding undesired data from the

computing device after creating the document.

However, Davis et al. teach eliminating all the matching rules where there is

another matching rule that is strictly better (col. 7 lines 38-40).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the information

discarding technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to

automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines

20-22).

As to claim 12, Lakrtiz does not teach inputting the text comprises one of a

keyboard, mouse, pointing device, and voice.

However, Davis et al. do teach an input device can be a keyboard, mouse,

microphone or a touch screen.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the input methods of

Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified

transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 13, Lakritz teaches text is inputted in a first language and the

document is created in a second language different from the first (translating the text

string "Here is some text" from English to Japanese, col. 8, lines 4-15).

As to claim 14, Lakritz et al. does not teach the first language comprises a

Roman language and the second language comprises a non-Roman language.

However, Davis et al. teach providing translations from Roman to Japanese,

Russian, Greek, Arabic, Devanagari (Hindi), and Hebrew (col. 4, lines 28-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the translation

technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply

user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 15, Lakritz et al. does not teach the first language comprises a non-

Roman language and the second language comprises a Roman language.

However, Davis et al. teach translation from foreign to native script where the

languages can be Roman, Japanese, Russian, Greek, Arabic, Devanagari (Hindi), and

Hebrew (col. 4, lines 64-65, and col. 4, lines 28-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the translation

technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply

user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 16, Lakritz teaches the first language comprises English and the

second language comprises non-English (translating the text string "Here is some text"

from English to Japanese, col. 8, lines 4-15).

As to claim 21, Lakritz does not teach discarding undesired data from the

computing device after creating the document.

However, Davis et al. teach eliminating all the matching rules where there is

another matching rule that is strictly better (col. 7 lines 38-40).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the information

discarding technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to

automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines

20-22).

As to claim 24, Lakritz does not teach displaying the document on a monitor in

the second language.

However, Davis et al. teach a display device connected to a translation system

(fig. 1 element 36). It would be inherent that such a device would be used to display the

translated document.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the display of Davis et

al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 25, Lakritz et al. does not teach the first language comprises a Roman language and the second language comprises a non-Roman language.

However, Davis et al. teach providing translations from Roman to Japanese, Russian, Greek, Arabic, Devanagari (Hindi), and Hebrew (col. 4, lines 28-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the translation technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

As to claim 26, Lakritz et al. does not teach the first language comprises a non-Roman language and the second language comprises a Roman language.

However, Davis et al. teach translation from foreign to native script where the languages can be Roman, Japanese, Russian, Greek, Arabic, Devanagari (Hindi), and Hebrew (col. 4, lines 64-65, and col. 4, lines 28-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the document creation of Lakritz with the translation technique of Davis et al. to increase the flexibility and the ability to automatically apply user specified transliterations as taught by Davis et al. (col. 2, lines 20-22).

6.   Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lakritz

in view of Davis et al. as applied to claim 9 above in further view of Christensen et al.

(6,381,567)

Lakritz does not teach the computing device comprises one of a personal

computer, laptop computer, personal digital assistant, cellular telephone, and a net

appliance.

However Christensen et al. do teach using a personal computer or other types of

data processing systems such as workstations and mini-computers (col. 4, lines 46, and

54-55).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to combine the document creation method of Lakrtiz with the language

definitions of Davis et al. with the computer systems of Christensen et al. to improve the

method and system which provides personalized mark-up language-based data-

processing applications as taught by Christensen et al. (col. 3, lines 30-33).
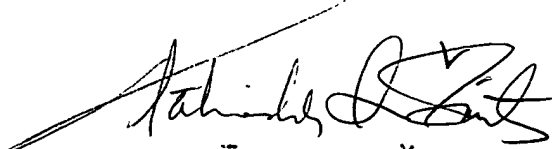

Conclusion

7.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

TS

4/28/2005

TALIVALDIS IVARS SMITS
PRIMARY EXAMINER